Binck strips of paper, about the width of a newspaper column, with the line "Hancock's statesmanship" at the top, are posted on the fences and aides of buildings in the upper part of New York City.

The indolence, bigotry and ig-morance of a great Nation are unfit to control it. That is an irresistible argument against putting the Government in the hands of the Democratic party.— Detroit Fust and Tribune.

Ber In 1861, Wigfall, a Democratic United States Senator from Texas, de-clared in the Senate chamber that "the American flag was an old woman's rag, and ought to be folded up and put away in the attic." Two million and a half boys in blue christened it "Old Glory" and baptized it in the blood of half a million of their number. It still

The full name of the paper from which Solon Chase has been custed be-cause of his refusal to support a Fusion Electoral ticket composed of four soft-money men and three (fileged to be) hard money Democrats, is Chase's Chronicle. No wonder he implored the ublishers, "for the sake of his other hildren," (as he phrased it,) to change is name.—N. F. Times.

** The Wilmington Republican says that Delaware has never yet polled 23,-000, though there are at least 34,000 voters in the State. It predicts that the vote this fall will reach 30,000, and believes that, with an active, aggressive campaign, there is no reason to despair of Republican success. But to secure this it must have a full vote, a fair election, and an honest count.

long letter, in which he attempts to prove that he lied in the strong indersenents he gave of General Garfield before the latter's nomination. Hen-dricks should write a similar letter. Fortunately, General Gardeld's character and position before the country do not depend on Democratic indoves-ments, but it they did his friends could point to such indovements from the highest Democratic sources .- In-(s Journal.

seg-If the Southern war claims are not to be paid; if it is right as well as desirable that none of them be allowed, would it not be safer to keep the Gov-ernment in the hands of the party that positively opposes their payment than place it in the hands of one for whose place if in the hands of one for whose only safeguard against the pressure of their payment will be the President? It is true that General Hancock pladges himself to vete all bills providing for or looking to their payment, but with the Soild South against him and Con-gress in its hands, it will not be diffi-cult to pass a bill referring the claims local courts for settlement There are now three bills pending, and among unfinished business proposing such disposition of the claims.—Cincinvinti Commercial.

ned to know a thing or two about politics, and probably hasn't forgotten it all, though he has retired it favor of his son, who continues the business at the old stand, but hasn't the veteran parent's expedity for it by a very long chalk. Simon has recently been interviewed, and says it is "all nonseme"

Ber While saying that General Han-cock's letter commits him against these obnoxious claims, it is worthy of re-mark that the tone of the letter incicates how little he appreciates the importance of the matter. He talks about wersed in the affairs of the Nation knows, it is no bugbear, but a very sections, threatening perli, more potent in influence and in money power than in the danger. The Democratic Convention of the General's letter shows a right intention in this particular, it also shows his very inadequate knowledge of the public business. There are many other matters of great public contents of the public business. There are many other matters of great public contents of the public business. There are many other matters of great public contents of the public business. There are many other matters of great public contents of the public business. There are many other matters of great public contents of the public business. There are many other matters of great public contents of the two great parties whose success threatens financial disaster. This has been stoutly denied by permo-"bugbear." As every politician sed in the affairs of the Nation of tieneral Hancock's opinions. The generalities of the latter of acceptance

How They Vote.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, and is now for Hancock and En-glish. He votes as he shot. Senator Walker, of Arkansas, was a

and English. He votes as he shot.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, was a money nomination. He was supported Major-General in the Confederate army, upon a platform whose distinctive and received eight wounds fighting clause was this: and received eight wounds fighting against the Government. He is now

He is so well satisfied that Hancock and English represent what is left of the Lost Cause that he will unhesitatingly rote as he shot.

The following members of the House of Representatives were officers in the Confederate Army: Messrs. Herndon, Herbert, Sanford, Shelley, Forney and Lowe, of Alabama; Messrs. Duan, Siem-ons and Gunter, of Arkansua; Messrs. Davidson and Hull, of Florida; Messrs. Nicholia, Smith, Cook, Parsons and Davidson and Hull, of Florida; Messra. Nicholis, Smith, Cook, Persons and Speer, of Georgin: Messra, Caldwell and Blaceburn, of Kentucky: Messra. Gibson, Ellis, King and Robertson, of Louisiana; Messra Muldrow, Manning, Hooker and Chalmers, of Mississippi; Messra, Lay, Clark, Hutch and Buckner, of Missouri; Messra, Scales, Armfield and Vance, of North Carolina; Messra, Richardson, Aiken, Evans and Tilman, of South Carolina; Messra, Housa, Whitthorne, Atkins and Simonton, of Tenn.; Messra, Culberson and Jones, of Texas; Messra, Beale, Cabeli, Hunton and Richmond, of Virginia. Hunton and Richmond, of Virginia. These gentlemen all did their level best These gentlemen all did their level best to destroy the Government by arms, and, having falled in that, are now trying to obtain control of it through the Democratic party. They will all yote as they shot. They can hardly be blamed. They were educated to hate Northern ideas and Northern civilization, and to believe that Southern ideas and Southern interests should rule the country. This was what they fought for during the war, and what they have labored and intrigued for since. They know perfectly well that the election of Hancock and English will be a Southern triumph, and that in such an event, the triumph, and that in such an event, the South will rule the North. Hence they are consistent in voting as they shot.— Indianapolis Journal,

Hancock's "Glorious Result."

Among the most remarkable and instructive events of the campaign are General Hancock's disputches about the Mains election. When it was announced that the rag-money candidate had been elected, General Hancock lastered to take the contract of the contract

has been elected, ceneral Hadrock hastened to telegraph:

"Accept my congratulations on the glorien result of your campaign. It will inspire ou friends with conditions, and trinighted then in the preliminary barries which remain to be fought elsewhere, and which need all our forces."

This dispatch, we repeat, is very instructive. In our system of government an election brings a party, and not an individual, into power; but a President, with the veto and the nominating power, exercises a vital influence upon administration. It has been universally objected to General Hancock's nomination that his ignorance of public affairs, and his consequent necpublic affairs, and his consequent necessary helplessness, would throw him irretrievably into the hands of other men. To this it has been answered that, on the contrary, he had an unusual acquaintance with public questions and would be his own master.

Now the disarted to My Paisted and Now the dispatch to Mr. Plaisted, and the other dispatch to Mr. Pulitær sav-ing that the probable election of Mr. Plaisted in Maine would "lead to pure and efficient administration of our pub-lic affairs," show both General Hancock's sympathy with the most reck-less fluancial theories and his extraor dinary conception of the proprieties of his position. He is a high officer of the chalk. Simon has recently been interviewed, and says it is "all nonsense" to talk about any danger that Garfield will lose Pennsylvania—that Hancock has not "the most remote chance of carrying the State." The opinion of such a man has weight. Mr. Cameron senior is not so far retired that he doesn't know what is going on at home. But if we were called upon to name the Republican State most likely to give people a stunning surprise in November, we should hesitate a good while before passing over Pennsylvania.—Boston iffer and.

Ext. While saying that General Hancock's dispatch to Mr. Plaisted is an observed the surprise of the army. If he desires to take part in public affairs as a partisan politician, it is his duty to resign his military commission.

Bot his dispatch is much more signifi-cant when considered as that of the Democratic candidate for the Presiden-cy. Every one who is familiar with our recent political history knows that throwholge, and no means of knowledge, and no means of knowledge. This has been stoutly denied by Demographerallies of the latter of acceptance insinuated that financial holor and substructed from salisfactory.—Boston Ad-Democratic ascendency. But the Democratic candidate at once puts Mr. Bayard to shame. He joyfally breaks silence as a candidate to shout for a supposed rag-money victory. What is the significance of Mr. Plaisted's candidacy, over whose supposed election General Hancock was so jubilant? Mr. Plaisted is and he was a publicate. Colonel in the Sou, sern army, and is lant? Mr. Plaisted is not and has nev now an ardent supporter of Hancock er been a Democrat. He is a Republi

Major-General in the Confederate army, and received eight wounds fighting against the Government. He is now satisfied that the salvation of the country depends on the election of Hancock and English, and will vote as he shot.

Sonator Williams, of Kenitucky, was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, and is so well pleased with the monination of Hancock and English that he will vote as he shot.

Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, was Adjulant-General of Hood's corps in the Confederate army, and is apport of Hancock and English. He will vote as he shot.

Senator Lamar, of Missisaippi, was a Colonel in the Confederate army, and is hearty support to Hancock and English he simply votes as he shot.

Senator Ramom, of North Carolina, was a Major-general in the Confederate army, and is particularly enthusiastic in his support of Hancock and English. He will vote as he shot.

Senator Vance, of the same State, was a Colonel in the Confederate army, and is particularly enthusiastic in his support of Hancock and English. He will vote as he shot.

Senator Vance, of the same State, was a Colonel in the Confederate army, and is particularly enthusiastic in his support of Hancock and English. He will vote as he shot.

Senator Senator Lamar, of Missisaippi, was a Colonel in the Confederate army, and is particularly enthus of the confederate army and is a will vote as he shot.

Senator Vance of the public welfare — which General Hancock in Mile vote as he shot.

Senator Ramom, of North Carolina, was a Colonel in the Confederate army, and is particularly to the supposed specular of the confederate army, and is particularly enthus of the confederate army and in the Confederate army, and in the Confederate army and in the Co was a Major-general in the Confederate money man," and who for that reason to work and having seen no reason to was a Major-general in the Confederate army, and, having seen no reason to change his views, will vote as he shot.

Senator Massy, of Toxas, was a Major-general in the Confederate army, and though he would have preferred Jeff Davis for President. Is willing to take Hancock and English. He will wote as he shot.

Senator Coke, of the same State, though only a Captain in the Confederate army, and though he would have preferred Jeff Davis for President. Is willing to take Hancock and English. He will wote as he shot.

Senator Coke, of the same State, though only a Captain in the Confederate army, and who for that reason was discredited by his party, cries Amen. General Hancock, who as a Major-general in the Confederate army, and who for that reason was discredited by his party, cries Amen. General Hancock, who as a glorious, could not a President cohastently discard rag-monay counsels and counsellors. If, as he says to Mr. Pullitzer. Plaisted, his supposed election to glorious, could not a President cohastently discard rag-monay counsels and counsellors. If, as he says to Mr. Pullitzer. Plaisted is election would promise pure and collection to the confederate army. though only a Captain in the Confederate army, has pronounced political views. If he were elected, should not lavite With his ideas of State rights he could Mr. Plaisted to the Secretaryship of the not consistently do otherwise than support the candidates of the Democratic party. He will vote as he abot.

Senstor Withers, of Virginia, was a Colone in the Confederate Army, and has himself furnished a conclusive argument, which will not be lost upon the morracy by editing a Democratic paper.

Weekly,

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

The Philosopher of the Corners to the Bemorrowy of the Country Angul the Malos
Election-To Your Tents O Second-Biggoet at English's Faiture to "Give Bown—Hancock's Bevelopment as a Folitician.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Governoon's Salarm, (wich is the Salar uv New York, 1

Suptember 33, 180.

To the Democrisy of the Younted States:

We have lost Maine, Our discussed.

We hev lost Maine. Our dispatch ngratulatin yoo on carryin the Fine ee State for Plaisted, wux a triffe ematoor. We hev lost it. Me and rematoor. We hev lost it. Me and eneral Hancock do not underrate the sa, or underestimate the gravity uv ne sitooashen. Hence this proclama-

en. We wuz entitled to Maine by every onsiderashes by commercial integrity, and only lost it by a series uv the most ablushin frauds that that demon. Blane, ever perpetratid.

We bought the State fairly and paid

for it in good, honest money. Our Chareman, Mr. Barnum, did not ask the Greenbackers uv Maine to take their own money, mere promises to pay, but we bought the votes with good, legal money uv the Yoonyfid States. We paid as high ex twenty-five dol-lars for a single vote and there was but few uv the incorruptible voters uv the State wich we approached wich didn't git five dollars. After this, to her git five dollars. After this, to hev Blane count us out, is a piece uv dis-honor equaled seldom in the history uv

The loss is all the more serious for the The loss is all the more serious for the money we yoused in Maine we havn't got to yoese in Injeany, wich is still more expensive State than Mane. Owin to the Mane likker law, we coodn't do bar-room treath,' out furnished em likker by the barl, wich we got at wholesale rejean, in Intenty we are consale prices—in Injeany we are com-pelled to pay ten cents a drink, wich largely increases our expenses. To buy a State and then not get it is bart-rendin. We hev wastld our capitle, we hev a defect to start off with, instill uv a rictry, and our calkelashuns is upset en-

Still there is no cause for despondency. We shel elect Hancock, for we hev enuft

We shell elect Hancock, for we nev enun-strength in reserve.

Let every Dimecrat remember that we hav the Solid South beyond any ques-tion, and we don't hev to yoose any money down there. The local com-mittees furnish the powder and shot for their active electionserers, and evfor their active election errors, and every Dimocrat in the South has his own shot-gun. Ef we cood electioneer in the North er we do in the South it wood much cheeper, but we hev to take

We hev the city uv Noo York ex solidly es we ever did. The fact that many uv our best workers are in the enitentiaries uv the State, and that a pendentaries avine state, and that a tiranikle Republikin Governor won't pardon em out in time to take part in the fall campane is suthin agin us, but we heve enuff left. The lower wards uv the city are es enthocriastic ex ever, and there never wus a more harty yoonun uv the groseries in our stroi

than now. In Maine the soft-money Dimocrats are workin harder than ever, deter-mined to carry the State in November. In Injeanny and Ohio the soft-money reprodiators are alive, and in the East he hard-money Dimocrats are at work with a zeal that promises success. Our ligh tariff frends in Fennsylvany and Connecticut, our free-trade brethren in Illinoy, all send words uv good cheer, and the anti-furrin element uv Californy and the Irish uv Noo York are workin

We shel how Injeanny shoor. We We shel hev Injeanny shoor. We heve enuff Kentuckians in readiness to put into the southern part uv the State to wipe out any majority the northern section kin give Garfield. They are all ready and are eager to git away. Over forty go from the Corners alone, wich is a great relief to Bascom, ez he wont hev to trust em for likker doorin their absence, and they are eager to go, for they will hev free rashens in Injeany till after the election.

they will hev free rashens in injeany till after the election.

With our trained squads uv repesters in Noo York city and with our skill in countin there, and withour emegrashun from Kentucky Into Injeany and with what we kin spare from Noo York to Connection and Noo Jersey, we shell kerry all them States, and them, with the South solid, settles it.

Gineral Hancock, the superh soler, and the ardent reformer, is shoor to be

and the ardent reformer, is shoor to be the next President.
Dimocrats uv the Yoonited States to

our tents! or rather to your proceries. There is no cause for despondency. We hev bin beeten on the skirmish line, but we hev only commenst the fite. All ther is uv the Mane trouble, we are short jist a hundred thousand dollars, and we hev to go down in our pockets

for jist that much more.

We implore yoo in the interest uv reform, uv purity, uv law and order, for the sake uv yoonion and the Constitution, for the great principle uv free trade, uv a high, protective tariff, uv flat money and uv gold payments, watever your pertikeler nosium may be, akkording to the seesbun yoo happen to live in, to go to work with a will. With Garfield in the chair yoo are out

uv place for four long dreary veers— with Hancock, the postedlises is ours. To work, then, with a will.

PERSONAUM V. NASSY, Manager. P. S.-We shood git along botter of English would give down ez he wuz expected to. But he won't give a dol-He is a very thrifty man, is En-He wood hey made a splendid dygal son. Ef he hed taken his roddygal son. Ef he hed taken his hare uv his father's estate, he wood hev come back with a mortgage on all the kentry he went to. Ef he hed struck sich bad luck ez to hev been compelled to est husks with hogs, he wood come home with the hogs,

P. S.-No. 2.-Hancuck opposed my puttin in anything about a defeat in Maine. He see we have hed all the joi-lifenshon over it, and the Dimourisy believe that we have carried the State. Es half the party don't never read, the changes are that they will never know we didn't carry the State. The General

s developin remarkably. P. S.-No. 3.-A mortifyin mistake occurred at our literary burow, yister-day. There wuz a lot uv campane doc-yments lett over from the campane eight cears ago, wich was sent out by mistake. Among em wus a pamphlet in wich the great Butler wus called "Beast Butler." Dimekratic commitees recesvin uv em will destroy em. of they kin reed so ento distinguish em-

The Cincinnati Commercial says becoming monotonous. In all of them Garleid is an awfully good man, but liad politician. Black never could per-sunds himself to forgive a man who did not recognise the Southern politicians as divinely appointed rulers of the land.

An Appalling Record.

Why should the Democratic party be why should the Bemocratic party be trusted with power? Its leaders give no answer save that a "change is desir-able." What would be the character of that "change?" Let the record an-swer. We give below the evidence of that record on all the great questions of the cavasas, resumption, public exof the canvass, resumption, public expenditures, rebel claims, pensions, and the treatment of Union soldiers. On every one the testimony is black, daming. To put the Government in the hands of the party which has made that record, not far in the past, but within the last five years, is not to vote for a parson burner burner, and the for a change, but for chaos. Read the facts; remember them; show them to your doubting neighbors:

RESUMPTION. In the Senate December 22, 1874. Totals .. In the House January 7, 1875. Audinet. VOTES FOR THE REPEAL OF THE ACT. In the House August 5, 1976. Agains in the House November 27, 1877.

In the House November 27, 1877.

For. Agentst.

101 23 In the House February 31, 1879. APPROPRIATIONS.

LAST APPROPRIATION BY A DEPOSITION CONGRESS.

In Cols. Fit. Codes, \$129,696,719 60 Amount in Currency. \$147,774,949 81

FIVE APPROPRIATIONS BY DEMOCRATIC CON-##14,125,010 02 ##15,651,104 12 107,178,980 11 88,236,415 53 172,010,880 21 171,672,775 59 102,401,647 70 162,401,647 70 154,118,212 64 154,118,212 64 Totals \$101,019,003 06;0080,493,155 04

1978 S.201.01
Total increase in five years 41,022,05
REHEL ULAIMS.
YOUR IN THE MUSIC OF A RESOLUTION FOR
AMES DESCRIPTION OF THE PAYMENT
ALL CLAIMS HADE BY DISLOYAL PERSONERS, 1978.

Totals. PROVIDING AN APPROPRIATION FROM PRAYMENT OF THE ARRIVATION ROLDSHIPS, 1879-FACTOR AND PROPRIES OF THE ARRIVATION OF THE IS, FEBRUARY

Totala THE SPARKS BILL IN THE HOUSE. APPROPRIATING \$23,000,000 FOR ARREADS OF PENRODS, AND \$1,593,031 ADDITIONAL FOR ORDINARY PENSIONS, FEBRUARY 17, 1573.

THE SPARKS BILL IN THE SENATE

FOTE ON THE AMERDMENT TO EXCLUDE HERE SOLDIERS, FEBRUARY 25, 1879. Agginst. nfederates. order Democrats orthern Democr

Totals ... UNION SOLDIERS

VOTE IN THE SENATE ON AMENOMENT THAT NO CONTEDURATE SOLDIER MISSTAN RE EMPLOY-ED IN LIEU OF A UNION SOLDIER, APRIL 17, 1879.

Confederates Border Democrats Northern Democrats Republicans

Ber The further the campaign pro-resses the more difficult does General ancock's task become, and the more obvious is his incapacity to deal with it. He ought to have understood that all that was required of him was to keep quiet and maintain undisturbed that obscurity in which his political disqual-ifications had, up to the time of his nomination, been shrouded. His restless vanity has compelled him, in several instances, to break in on this secure course of action, and though in the matter of the rebel claims his action is to him, it is very far from placing his party in an envisible light. The Democratic candidate bids fair, as the canvisse goes on, to prove directly and indirectly an undesirable person to have conspicuously before the public. Where he does anything in sympathwith his party he emphasizes its worst traits, and where he does anything manly he brings out only the more clearly that it is his own party which suffers from it .- N. F. Tim

The New York Democrats held Harmony Convention at Saratoga the other day, and the Tilden men and tammany men marched "arm-in-arm" in a groteeque way, to show the return of brotherly love. It was the case of the lion and the lamb lying down together, but the lion by the Kelly lion. Some of the rougher sort were inclined to be uniform and refused to well in Some of the rougher sort were inclined to be mutinous, and refused to walk in the procession with their old enemies, and one of the faithful followers of Mr. Tilden was overheard to say that he would not be seen on the streets with a Tammany thief."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Address by the National Committee.

The Republican National Committee sued the following address to the Re-ublican voters of the United States on

the 15th:
To the Republican Voters of the Union:
The elections of Tuesday last dearly show that with continued real and systematic effort the Republican telemph in November will be complete and overwhemming.
Our plurality in Ohio is about 25,00, being a gain of 5,000 over the exceptionally large plurality of 1870, while the election of fifteen of weaty Congressmen gives us a gain of six members.

members.
Our plurality in Indiana reaches about 7,000.

of twenty Congressment gives us a gain of six members.

Our plurality in Indiana reaches about 7,000, being a gato of 21,000 on the Democratic plurality or 1878. In the Legislature, we have a uniquity of 35 in the last Legislature, those an indicate the United States Benator, Of thisteen Congressional Districts nine have been carried, making a gain of three members.

The result in each State, and especially in Obin, is a conclusive answer of the people to the false and milignant assaults upon the personal character of our candidate for President, which have thus far been the perhotpal weapen of our opponents, and have been indecently and abarnicessiy repeated in the address the slay published by their attuned and demoralized Nathual Committees. Both these victories are the result of a sportaneous and outhershead hydrogen of our opponents, and have been indecently and abarnicessiy repeated in the address this slay published by their attuned and demoralized Nathual Committees. Both these victories are the result of a sportaneous and outhershead on principles, enlightened legislation and good government. That in Indiana has been won in spite of lavish expenditure of patriotic principles, enlightened legislation and good government. That in Indiana has been won in spite of lavish expenditure of noney by the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, who was nominated solely for that purpose, and by Eastern emissaries, who it is 75 valury attempted to purchase the Presidency, and have recently traversed that State, shouting against and at the same moment perpetrating frauds made possible by the losses Election lave cristing in any State in the Union, and which were purposely retained in force by a Democratic judicial outrage.

It is apparent from these results that if Republican's sparacter from these results that if Republican's received the second of the feet of the southern States will give their votes for Gardiold and Arthur. Of seventeen momen ten fresh to be Republican even are missify gained in Oregon, Ver

are induction in both houses of Congress, claim fail power over the final Presidential count, and have steadily refused to secure a peaceable and orderly decision of a doubtful result. Let no possible effort be apared to make the Republican majority in the Electoral vote so large as to avert the perils of a disputed count, and the majority in the next House of Representatives so decisive that there can be no conflict in its organization. By intensiting exertions such as have secured to brilliant achievements in Ohio and Indians the itemphilican party can defeat the purposes of the reactionists who, in order to gain political power and patronage, are willing to insettle the results of the war for the Union, change the financial and revenue policy of the Government, derange the Sational currency and Jopardias the thriving interests of the country. Regultion statices will, on the other hand, firmly establish throughout the country a free and honest ballet, protection to life and property, well-paid and contentful later, activity in all percentical man contention with the section of a life and property. agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical and commercial pursuits, and will make the State of our Union prosperous and powerful beyond those of any other Nation. By order of the Committee. Manualla, Javana, Chairman.

What Democratic Success Means,

I .- The subordination of the Republic to the supremacy of the so-called "Sovereign" States, and the surrender

of National sovereignty.

II.—The readoption of the pusillanimous doctrine of the last Democratic Administration under James Buchanan, that the United States have no Constitutional power to prevent secession, and hence no Constitutional power to maintain their existence.

tain their existence.

III.—A radical change in the present admirable financial policy of the Government and the substitution of untried financial experiments by untried men.
IV.—The destruction of the National Banking system and the substitution of State banks, or of paper promissory notes, issued under the assumed author-ity of the General Government, whose volume and value will depend upon the result of the ayes and nays on a vote in

Pincips the debt of the Nation OTE IN THE SENATE ON A RESOCUTION FOR for payment in the hands of men all of whom vehemently opposed the resump tion of specie payments, and a large majority of whom have either repudi-ated the debts of their own States, or have favored the Pendleton plan of

National repudiation.
VI.—Putting an end to the policy of protection to American manufactories and American labor, and reducing the Nation to a state of dependence upon foreign countries for the necessaries of

VII.—The continuance of intimidation, terrorism and acts of violence toward the colored citizens of the South, and the refusal of employment, under penalty of starvation, to all who presume to vote with the party that gave them their freedom.
VIII.—And, therefore the continued

disfrenchisement of the race in defiance of the supreme law and supreme authority of the National Government, IX.—Reversing the verdict of Gettys burg and Appomattox, and the verifict of the war: reversing the solemn indg-ment of the American people, and mak ing the "Lost Cause" the victorious

collution, in the use of tissue-ballots, and the false and fraudulent counting of lawful votes actually deposited.

XI.—The elevation to the chief places

of power in the Union of all in the South most serviceable and most con-spicuous in the war for the Union's de-XII.—The placing in the hands of the late insurgents of the power to reorgan-ize the Supreme Court of the United States in the Interest of State Sover-eignty and secsesion, and the probable adoption by that reconstructed Court of the theory distinctly justifying secession in the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, which assert that the State is to be the

judge "of the mode and measure of re-dress" in all cases of "infractions" of the "compact" on the part of the National Government. XIII.-The elevation to our most exalted office, requiring the most varied knowledge and largest attainments, of a military officer without training or ex-perience in civil affairs, who has no knowledge of the science of Govern-ment, of political history, or of Con-stitutional law.

ment, of political history, or of Con-stitutional law.

XIV.— Raising to the dignity of Vice-President, and successor apparent to the Chief Magistracy, a defender of the assassin Brooks, and a supporter of slavery, who has since exhibited his love of oppression by grinding the pour and ejecting them from their almost antirely pad for homes.—N. Y. Tribune.

So far the Republicans have ed ten members of Congress.

Marshall Jewell to John C. News

Mr. Jewell, Chairman of the National Mr. Jewell, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, has written the following open letter to John C. New, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee: New York, Oct. II, 1880, DEAR SIR—The result of the Onio and In-

DEAR SIR—The result of the Onio and Indiana elections is most gratifying, not only to the loyal North, but the business interests, which were largely involved in the results of this campaign. It must eventuate not only in the election of Gersheld and Arthur, but in giving as control of both houses of Congress for the next four years. It will give us every Northern State, and probably two or three Southern States. I have been thoroughly indignate all through the campaign of slander and vituperation and mud-slinging. The results of yesterday's election indicate that bonorable men of all parties and lovers of fuir play will not quietly see an eminent citizen villited and traduced as our candidate has been all through this campaign. I am greatly delighted to see the slanders have recoiled upon the heads of their campaign. I am greatly delighted to see the slanders have recoiled upon the heads of their malifeious inventors. A party, composed as it is so largely of the best men of the Nation, is to a great extent responsible for the manners as well as the morals of politics. This committee has issued millions of paimphlets. It has not printed one word during the campaign in regard to the Democratic candidate which one gentleman might not properly say of another. The onse went to the Western Jury yesterday. They find the verdict the Nation will reader in Norsenber. I am quite content to rely upon the intelligence and functice of the to rely upon the intelligence and justice of the republican people. MARSHALL JEWSLL. republican people.

A Jubilant Address.

Chairman J. A. Hubbell, of the Republican Congressional National Com-mittee, has issued the tollowing address to the Republicans of the country:

To the Republican Voters of the United States:
We have met the enemy and they are ours.
From Oregon, from Rhode Island, from Ver-ment, from Connecticut, have come recent voces bearing no uncertain sound, but boom-leg, rioging with the notes of Republican vic-tory. And now Ohlo, giving us at least \$2,00 ing, ringing with the notes of Republican viotory. And now Obio, giving us at least 25,000
popular majority and 18 of her 20 Congrestenal Diarriors, and indiana giving us from
5,000 to 80,000 majority, probably nine of her
10 Congressmen, and her Legislature, with his
certain promise of a Republican United
States Senator, join their swelling voices with
these shouts of triumph and seem to make our
coming victory sure. The vote of yesterday
is due to the fearer Democratic ascendency,
of solid Southern domination, of the ruin to our
industries which would follow Democratic freetrade experiments, of the disasters to business
and into-ring and other interests which would
follow a change of Government when all is
prosperous now. It means also a united North
spaniant a vindictive solid South, We have
plerced the enemy's center, but we must not
sheep on our arms. We must charge shoug the
whole line and rout him, hurse, foot and sleep on our arms. We must charge slong the whole line and rout him, borse, foot and dragoon. Republicans, remember that this is the last direb of the Solid South, and that the desperation of despair is not to be despited. Btand by your colors. Rest not for an instant. Sustain your Committees in the light for doubtful districts. Be vigiliant, aggressive, pressing. The enemy is in the front, in the rear, and in the flank, and do not cease your efforts until a complete overwhiming vietory in November shall crown them with assurance of Republican asseedency and that freedom. peace and prosperity which will surely accou Chairman Republican Committee.

Press Comments.

There is no longer any doubt in re-ard to the result of Tuesday's election. gard to the result of Tuesday's election.
The Democrats have met with a Waterloo defeat. They are routed, horse,
foot and drageons. A mere reduction
of the Democratic majority would have
been a Republican victory, but, instead
of this, the Republicans have carried
the State by a majority which is above. the State by a majority which is absolutely conclusive of the November elec-tion. We have elected Mr. Porter and the entire State ticket. We have elected eight Congressmen, being a gain of two. We have a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot, insuring the elec-tion of a United States Senator to suc-ceed McDonald. The victory is com-plete, symmetrical and overwhelming. It is the greatest political event of the generation. Taken in connection with the Republican victory in Ohio, it insures the election of Garfield and Ar-thur beyond the peraiventure of a doubt. It is grand, glorions and gr-gantic. It is magnificent and marvel-ous. It is vindicative of the govern-ment of the people, by the people, for the people. It is the grandest triumph the people. It is the grantes occurred for free institutions that has occurred during this generation. It is a cause for congratulation and refoleing among the Union. It will patriots throughout the Union. It will end the Solid South. It is the death knell of Bourbon intolerance and pro-

The Republican victories were large y due to the adhesion to that party of arge numbers of voters who are not very much interested in general pol ities, but who felt it safer to give their votes to prevent the injury to business which they believed was threatened by a Democratic Administration. On the other hand, it must be remembered that this reinforcement would have been in vain had not the great mass of Republican voters stood firm in thei allegiance to the party, had they prove indifferent, or had they been persuaded to go with the Democrats by any of the inducements that have been held out to them. They were told that the Republican party was becomin corrupt, that it was contending only for spoils, that it was keeping open the counds of the war, that it was section al, vindictive, usurping, dangerous and threatened the country with a central ized despotism. It is perfectly evident from the elections of Tuesday that this vigorous and sustained assault on the Republican position has been wholly in in. The party retains the confiden of its members. They are still strongly united in their faith in the justice of its principles, in their conviction of the necessity of sustaining them, and in their determination to carry them to final The evidence and complete success. which the election gives of the continued vitality and energy of the Republican party is most valuable.—N. F.

We see the divining finger of Provi-dence in the signs and developments of the hour, and it inspires us with full confidence and hope. This Nation is not to be surrendered into the hands of its enemies, but is to be preserved for the welfare of all the people, regardless of color or previous condition of serviude, and in the hands of its friends rude, and in the hands of its friends. This is right, and this is the prospect which the future now presents. The future peace, prosperity and happiness of this Union can be secured in this way, and in no other. Union men to the front, and rebels to the rear, is the future order for this great country. We do not say this in a spirit of insolence or of beasting, but because that condition of affairs is the future reliance of the Nation and the welfare of its poothe Nation and the welfare of its peo-pic. The late Confederate must learn to submit to all the laws of the country, and say, in his invocations:

"That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."
— Nutional Republican. SUPERSTITION is the soul of the here

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The Pope's new journal and organ, the durors, started at Rome, January 1, 1879, has reached a circulation of 5,000, and is now considered firmly established. It is contributed to by personages in the Velters. n the Vatlean.

in the Vallean.

The night population of the city of London, consisting chiefly of caretakers of property and the humbler classes, is 118,387, while the number of persons resorting thither daily for business purposes, and not included in the above, is 500,611.

THE Princess of Wales when at Sandringham has little tea parties for which she herself makes the butter in a silver chura, and spreads it on slices of bread which she cuts with her own hands. While she is at her work she wears a chintz dress and a little white apron.

chintz dress and a little white apron.

For some time past the Prossian
Board of Works has been engaged in
digging up the old Bertin Schloss Piatz
in search of two missing Brandenburg
Electors. Their remains are wanted to
complete the set of defunct Prussian
monarchs, for the reception of whose ashes a splendid mausoleum is to be constructed.

ARCHBISHOF GIBBONS gives a pleas-ARCHHIBHOF GIBBONS gives a pleasant picture of the Pope as he saw him during his recent visit in Rome. "He welcomed me heartily," says the Archbishop, "and made me feel at home. He is about 70 years of age, tall and erect, of a very thin figure. His face is perfectly pale—as pale as Cardinal Manning's. His countonance shows great intellect, a happy blending of genuinness and force of character. He has a benion countenance." benign countenance."

a benign countenance."

The oldest infantry regiment in the Austrian army celebrated, on the 21st of August, the 25th anniversary of its enrollment. It bears the name of "Prince George of Saxony, No. 11," and was raised in Bohemia in 1630, during the "Thirty Years' War." The regiment is at present quartered in Herzegovina. The day was celebrated by a grand banquet given by the officers, while the soldiers had a sort of historical masquerade, illustrating the career of the regiment.

THE most wonderful apparitions are alleged to have been seen at the chapel of Knockmore, within five miles of Ballina, in Ireland, since Sunday, Sept. 4. Dozens of people attest in the strong-est manner to having seen various won-derful visions much of the same description as those said to have been seen at Knock, sixteen miles distant. Thousands throng the chapel and grounds night and day, and the greatest excitement prevails. The priest can scarcely con-trol the rush, and it is hardly possible to enter the chapel.

enter the chapel.

THE Swiss girls as well as the Swiss women are industrious. "I saw the other day," says a correspondent, what would have made a choice subject for a painter—a little, white-haired thing of about three, sitting on the road-side beside her sister, asleep, with her hoad ou the latter's knee; and the eider one, who could hardly have been seven, knitting industriously over the little head. Both were comfortably dressed, perfectly clean, and rather better favored than one mostly sees. Although only within some miles' distance of the mendicant Oberland, I have been begged to only by one old woman." by one old woman.

The Lime-kiln Club at the State Fair.

ALL friends of the Club will rejoice over the success which crowned their efforts at the State Fair the past week. The following premiums were contested for and secured:

1. For the best specimen of whitewash put on against the grain of a board fence—premium, six nutmeg-graters on a wire.

2. For the best specimen of inlaid

white-washing, trimmed with plain bor-der-premium, a self-locking, self-sharpening boot-jack, warranted to stand a strain of one hundred pounds to the quare inch.

3. For the best specimen of decorat-

 O. For the best specimen of decorating on crockery with a whitewash brush after the style of Murillo—premium, an apple-parer which can be worked by a left-handed hired girl.
 4. For the best specimen of calcimining, picked in with the Goddess of Liberty and the control with Legical with the control of the contro erty and bordered with Ionic-premium

a water-color representing a mule in a thunder-storm.

All the above were earned after an n to the world and the Club has a right to rejuice and feel proud. The following premiums were offered in the name of the Club:

1. For the best poem on Brutus; pre-mium, a gilded meat-chopper; won by Silas Stuffington, of Canada, over thirtyine competitors.
2. For the nicest group of six water

melons grown by a colored man who has read "The Pilgrim's Progress;" premium, a tin lantern, decorated with a view of the Alps; won by Moses

3. For the best four-pound specimen of thorough-bred butter made by a left-handed colored woman who has never written a poem for publication; pre-minm, a wooden churn with a clock and a rat-trap attached; taken by Mrs. Han-nah Glenk, of Niles, Mich.—Detroit nah Glenk, Free Press.

In a Whale's Mouth and I scaped with His Life.

HERE I met Capt. Wood, who has been in a whale's mouth. After edging carefully toward the matter, a friend in-

carefully toward the matter, a friend induced him to tell about it—probably for
the ten thousandth time.

"Yes, I was standing in the bow of
the boat, with the iron in my hand,"
said he, "looking around for his majesty, for I thought we had given him his
death-blow. Saddenly up he came
right ahead of me, and he struck the
boat underneath with his prolonged
lower law, knocking it out from under lower jaw, knocking it out from under me, and I fell straight over into his "What did you think then?" saked a

listener, as the Captain paused.
"Thought I was a goner," answered
the Captain, "especially when he shut
his mouth on me. But he was, fortunately, in the agonies of death, too wor ried to think of me, and after giving me one savage crunch, he blowed me out of

his mouth, covered with blood. I at once struck out for the boat."
"And when they picked him up they thought he was killed," said another Captain; "though, after a good while, he recovered, with the ugly wounds that you sea." There was a sear some inches long across Capt. Wood's scalp, and a great himp on his side was visible under his coat.

"What did you think when you were "What did you think when you were

"What did you time when you were in his mouth, and know where you were?" asked another bystander.

"Thought he'd yield about eight barrel," said Capt. Wood, turning over his quid and ealmly firing at the box of sawdust.—Nantucket Cor. Indianapolis

GENIUS is nobility, and like nobility be pure and strong in its strife, and all life not be purer and stronger thereby.